The regular circulation of THE BUN for the week ending July 15, 1882, was:

The Railroads Should End the Strike. The strike of the railroad freight handlers has now been going on for a month. The

managers of the railroads have tried their experiment sufficiently. It is certain that in the present state of the labor market they ot find men to take the places of the ekilled laborers who have struck. It is time for them, therefore, to yield to the demands We have never known a period in the his-

fory of this country when there was a greater searcity of laborers than now prevails. In every branch of business every skilled man is fully employed, and if more hands are required for work, it is impossible to procure them. There is no probability of any speedy change in this situation. So great is the de mand in every sort of industry that even unskilled laborers are difficult to find. The farmers cannot get men enough to do their work promptly, and the thousands from abroad who are weekly landing on our shores find immediate employment.

Under these circumstances it is the plain duty of the railway managers to abandon the useless struggle. They must pay the wages that are asked. In no other way can they obtain the hands necessary for them. To continue the contest any longer is manifest folly. They hate to yield, of course, but they cannot help it; and the sooner they come down the better.

### The Failure to Indict in the Star Route Cases.

No one acquainted with the evidence which was to be presented to the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia in the Star route case involving Senator Kelloge of Loulalans, can have been surprised at the failure to procure an indictment upon it. As exained to us by those most familiar with Its details, the testimony available by the Bovernment tended to fasten suspicion, and strong suspicion, upon the Senator from Louisiana in his relations with Mr. THOMAS J. BRADY, when that gentleman was an Assistant Postmaster-General; but it did not suffice to establish a prima facte case of guilt. within the intent of the criminal law.

While, therefore, the unfitness of Mr. KEL Logo for the office which he occupies has been made plainer by the disclosure of his connection with one of the principal Star route conspirators, the conclusion that he was himself a party to the conspiracy does not appear to be sustained by proof upon which a jury could reasonably be expected to convict.

Under these circumstances, there is no oceasion for regret in the fact that the Grand Jury has declined to indict him. The law should be applied with perfect fairness, even to the worst of men. It is not right to bring any man to trial upon an accusation of crime unless there is legal evidence that he is probably guilty. Mere suspicion is not enough. We are frank to say that we strongly suspect Mr. WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG in this matter; but, as his dealings with Mr. BRADY may be explicable upon some hypothesis of honest action, we are not disposed to criticise the refusal to find an indictment.

Of course this view might be modified by information of a trustworthy nature tending to discredit the character of the Grand Jury as a body, or showing that the proof laid before them was much stronger and more conclusive than we suppose it to have been. But no such suggestion has reached us.

We are convinced that no prosecution moninst the Star route conspirators can be Instituted which will be as likely to succeed as that now on trial. Resolute and exclusive counsel for the Government themselves know to be weaker.

# What Austria Has to Gain from the

Present Complications. It is not to be supposed that Germany and Austria have determined to sanction Engand's intervention in Egypt without a prospect of some compensation. What Austria desires is that the two provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which she has provisionally occupied under the provisions of the treaty of Berlin, should be made over to her in full sovereignty. It will no longer be possible for Mr. GLADSTONE to oppose her wishes, and there have recently been rumors that Turkey intends to gratify them, notwithstanding the objections of the people immediately concerned. If such a step taken by the Sultan, it will be in order to have his hands free to deal with other matters, and in order to please BISMARCK, who has strong motives for favoring such an extension of the HAPSBURG possessions in the Balkan peninsula as would tend to make the dual monarchy less a German than a Slav

Although it is probable that BISMARCK can do much to promote the absorption of the southern Slave by Austria, Prof. FREEMAN, who is an authority on the politics of southeastern Europe, thinks that the benefit to be expected from Hapsburg aggrandizement in this quarter is much less considerable than it was seven years ago. It is possible that the tone of Prof. FREEMAN's recent article on this subject in the Contemporary Review was affected by the harsh treatment which his son-in-law, Mr. EVANS, has suffered at the hands of the Austrian authorities; but the facts set forth by him seem to justify the conclusion that the feeling of confidence and sympathy entertained for Austria by her southern neighbors in 1875 has almost wholly passed away. In other words, the future gains of the HAPSBURG power south of the Danube must be made by brute force, and at a cost which the fiscal resources of the dual monarchy can ill support.

Seven years ago Mr. FREEMAN was himself a warm advocate of Austrian expansion in the Balkan peninsula. He admits that at that time the whole South-Slavonic people looked upon the HAPSBURG ruler as their deliverer. Just then, too, the patriots of the Herzegovina were receiving every kind of help from the Austrian side of their frontier short of actual warfare against the Turk. But within a twelvemonth the situation was completely changed, the policy of the dual monarchy being no longer shaped by sympathy for the kinfolk of the Croatians and other Slavonic subjects of the Kalser, but controlled by the Magyars, who have always trampled on the Slavs in Haugary, and who seek in all ways to depress the Slavonic element in the empire. One result of Magyar influence was seen at the Berlin Congress, where Montanegro was stripped of most of the territory conquered from the Turks, and it is also certain that the Sultan was encour-

ession of Dulcigno, which could only be wrung from him by a naval demonstration on the part of the Western powers.

Another cause of the dislike and suspicion with which Austria is now regarded by the southern Slavs is to be found in the endeavor made last year to enforce the conscription in Crivoscia and other south Dalmatian lands which have always enjoyed an immunity from this burden. A previous attempt to violate the special political liberties of these countries in 1869 had been folled by the inflexible resistance of the inhabitants, but last year the Austrians believed themselves strong enough to crush opposition, being secured, as they supposed, from attack upon their flank by the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. We need not say that their calculations proved Ill founded, for the uprising in south Dalmatia was promptly followed by insurrection among the kindred people of the new provinces, and a prolonged and sanguinary guerrilla warfare followed, which has entailed a heavy expenditure on the Hapsburg Government. According to the latest news from Cettinje, the insurgents have by no means been reduced to submission, as we had been assured by reports from Vienna, but seem likely to give the Austrian troops a plenty of employment for some time to come. Of course, such violent and stubborn disaffection on the part of the Kaiser's South-Slavonic subjects, provoked as it was by a notorious breach of faith, is not calculated to make the independent Slavonic peoples of Servia and Bulgaria view with much favor the project of further Austrian extension in the Balkan country.

But while Prof. FREEMAN demonstrates that Austria is no longer regarded by the southern Slavs as their natural head and liberator, and that the influence she once exercised has been lost by her own fault, he fails to point out what other power could, with advantage to the people, take her place in southeastern Europe. Much as he finds to censure in Austrian rule, he admits that it is an improvement on the Turkish administration; nor would he, we presume, deny that the subjects of the HAPSBURG Kaiser are at all events better off than the subjects of the Czar. Moreover, since their unpleasant experience of Russian ways during the late war, the southern Slavs of Servia and Bulgaria feel little desire to be incorporated in the northern empire. As for the project of consolidating all the Slavonic inhabitants of the Balkan tract into one strong, coherent nation, that seems to us impracticable. The only Slav State which has exhibited the moral fibre requisite to play the part which Piedmont played in Italy is Montenegro, but her material strength is altogether inadequate to the task. Admitting that the Turk must go, we are driven to the conclusion that his successor must either be the Russian or the Austrian, and we do not see how even Prof. FREHMAN can hesitate to prefer the latter. Besides, if the Slavonic element in the HAPSBURG empire should be largely strengthened by accessions in the southeast, it might become dominant in the councils of the Kaiser, and the objections based by Prof. FREEMAN on the present ascendancy of Magyar influence would disappear.

# He Should Get a Country Home.

We published a few days ago a truly de lightful account of the country home of the great Wall street financier, Mr. JAY GOULD. It is situated on the left bank of the Hudson, about thirty miles from New York, and is described as a place of wondrous magnificence and luxury. But the fact that the description of it first appeared in the columns of Mr. Gould's Democratic organ, the World, leads us, with our knowledge of that gentleman's uncommon modesty of nature, to think that half its splendor has not been told. Yet we read of its elaborate greenhouses, filled with beautiful plants, simple and variegated; plants that are native and plants that have been brought here, with entire subordination of the idea of cost to a true botanical enthuslasm, from strange places and different climes. There are gardens for vegetables, and gardens of roses, and orehards of attention to that will prove wiser than any apples and of pears, and vineyards and Effecting away of energy on cases which the strawberry patches, and pastures for the broad escutcheoned, black-pointed Alderneys, and stables for the horses, of which Mr. GOULD has for a long period been passionately fond; and with these things he has all those convenient contrivances of artistic elegance which can so intensify and develop the peculiar charms of a pastoral dwelling. Beneath all lies a great system of drain pipes which have been put down by Mr. GOULD, and which have made a most striking improvement in the general healthiness of the neighborhood. In all this collection of the blessings of art and nature. Mr. GOULD himself is said to take such a deep and intelligent interest that he not only personally shows his visitors through his greenhouses, but is qualified to entertain and enlighten their minds by lively scientific descriptions of his many species of comparatively unknown plants. In short, he is a scientific botanist as well

as a millionaire. Here, after his labors in seeking to equalize the unaccountable variations in Wall street prices by depressing stocks that he thinks too high, or foreing stocks upward that he thinks are selling below their true value, Mr. GOULD finds the necessary diversion for keeping his brain active and his spirits at their proper level. He probably wants no better fun than to get away from the tremendous financial strife in Wall street and amuse himself in the gentle cares and duties of his country seat. But this charming picture of rural and horticultural avocations brings to our mind with the greater force and distinctness the spectacle presented by Mr. Gould's chief assistant in his financial schemes, who, despite his tremendous riches, instead of being surrounded by such soothing and permanent comforts, is comparatively a

homeless wanderer. Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERPILT is credited with the possession of any sum from one hundred millions to three hundred millions, and yet he has no place of his own to spend the summer in! When the warm weather comes, and his health requires him to seek a change, all he can do is to buy a ticket on the Britannic or the St. Laurent, and take a month's trip to London or Paris; or else he can get a little fresh air, mixed with a great deal of dust and cinders, by taking a ride on a special train over some of his Western railroads. Sometimes he is heard of at Saratoga or some such fancy watering place; but there he has to live in a public hotel, or in one of its semidetached cottages, and he can only commune with his friends on the hotel plazza, and submit to the discomforts of a hot and crowded dining hall. Mr. VANDERBILT enjoys the proud distinction of owning Maud S., the fastest of all trotters; but when the exertions of the summer campaign are over and the beautiful mare needs rest and a grassy paddock, she must be sent away from her owner, out of his sight, to the farm of some person who owns all the proper facilities for boarding horses. Such at present is the summer life of our wealthiest fellow citizen

What an opportunity Mr. VANDERBILT threw away when he built those gaudy yet aged by the attitude of Austria to delay the commonplace brown-stone houses on the

Fifth avenue! He might have beautified the city by making an elegant villa in the middle of some block on the avenue, where he could have enjoyed the surroundings of his own flowers and shrubs and small trees without going beyond the city limits. For a million and a half he could probably have bought Mr. Bonnen's block, and there, between Fifty-sixth street and Fifty-seventh, he could have constructed a villa and garden that would have put Greece and Rome to the blush. But even that would have been a poor substitute for such an establishment as we think he ought to have in order to keep pace with his brother financiers. He should own a country home of his own. He need not seek to acquire glory by having it more magnificent than that of any of his friends, but he should certainly possess in some salubrious locality a where he can refresh his annually exhausted faculties by building immense and glorious greenhouses, and running his own lines of fences, and enjoying the indescribable delights of cutting down his own trees and arranging new distributions of rare and astonishing plants. There he could keep his own cows and raise his own bacon; and his favorite mare Maud S. need never more be separated from him except during some journey she may make occasionally to the Hartford or Chicago track for the purpose of lowering her peerless record. And when either the mare or Mr. VANDERBILT's watch, as fate may decree, has broken down, she can retire in dignity to become the mother of a mighty race, with the assurance that no exacting landlord can ever drive her from her beauti-

ful abode. In such a spot as we have imagined, and under such sweet influences, Mr. VAN-DERBILT would no doubt soon acquire that serenity of temper and steadiness of purpose so conspicuous in the case of his colleague and contemporary Mr. Gould, while he would be able to enter with much greater freshness and pertinacity into the vast schemes of equalization devised by his brother philanthropists. Let Mr. VANDER-BILT think it over. He should have a country home that would outshine all the splendors of GOULD, and rival the superb estates and gardens of the greatest nabobs of England.

## Peanuts. We are assured that the crop of peanuts

this year promises to be larger by many

thousands of bushels than that of any year

beretofore. Consequently, the nuts will be cheaper, and this is some consolation in these times of high prices. As a matter of fact, peanuts are not the insignificant product that many persons imagine. In this case, as in many others, figures are interesting. Tenessee, Virginia, and North Carolina supply nearly all the peanuts consumed in the United States and Canadas. For the ten years 1870-1880 the total number of bushels raised was 9,280,000, of which Tennessee sup plied 4,200,000, Virginia 4,385,000, and North Carolina 695,000. In 1880 the crop was 2.120,000 bushels, and, owing to the plentiful supply, the prices were low. Last year, owing to a drought, the crop was only onehalf of what was expected, and prices rose in proportion. Until last year Spanish peanuts, which are smaller than the peanuts grown here, were imported for use in confectionery. Three years ago Spanish peanut seed was sown in Virginia, and it is expected that the crop this year will supply the demand of confectioners. In 1878 99,746 pounds of shelled peanuts and other ground nuts, worth \$5,787, were imported. In 1881 the figures dropped to 5,754 pounds, worth \$432. In the same years the comparison of peanuts and other ground nuts, not shelled, was 9,332 pounds, worth \$180, to 40,388 pounds, worth \$728. Europe is supplied by the west coast of Africa. South America also raises large quantities. African and Spanish peanuts are the only ones imported now. Curacoa formerly sent some here, but she has dropped out of the market entirely. In this country we have Virginia, Wilmington, and red and white Tennessee peanuts. The Virginia nuts command the highest price. Most of the Wilmington nuts go westward. One firm in

this city handled 350,000 bushels last year. The total consumption of peanuts in the United States in 1878, 1879, and 1880 was 4,373,-000 bushels, which, at the average price of \$1.10 a bushel, or five cents a pound, realized at wholesale \$4,810,300, or an average of \$1,603,433 a year. The consumer can ponder over these significant figures. In round numbers 139,956,000 quarts, or 279,872,000 pints, or 559,744,000 half pints were eaten, beng an average of 93,290,666 pints a year.

As an article of food the peanut is the most popular nut raised, and, it is said, is now nore universally eaten than ever before. With the exception of coating it with sugar in various forms of confectionery, it is eaten in the same manner to-day as if was when first discovered; and the demand for peanuts with a clean, white, brittle shell, and a plump, crisp kernel is so great that cultivators take as many precautions in raising their crops as they would in raising grapes. The seed must be sown after shallow ploughing in a light sandy or loamy soil that has sufficient calcareous substance. They are hardy nuts, growing from half an meh to an inch and a half under ground; and unless the soil is weak nitrates are not needed. Two varieties are cultivated, one growing from a tralling vine and the other from a bunchy vine. At each joint of the vine a point sprouts, penetrates the ground, and the formation of the peanut begins, one kernel forming at a time. In due course of time a plough, somewhat like a potato plough, is run under the ridges, and the nuts are loosened from the ground. Then stakes are driven into the ridges, and connected by rails in sets of four about two feet and a half apart. The vines are gathered in shocks on the rails, so that the leaves can shield the nuts while they are drying, without being burned too brown or spoiled by too much dampness. They remain in shocks for nearly three

weeks before they are harvested. Taking into consideration that there is room for increasing the usefulness of the peanut, there is no doubt that its future is not unimportant. In France it is chiefly used in making oil by compression, and the principal use of the oil is in the making of soap. There the kernels are also, it is said, used in the making of chocolate. When lubricating oils were high in this country, during the civil war, peanut oil was com pressed in small quantities, but not any is made now, it is believed. In one shape or another the consumption in this country is by devouring. There is a suspicion that some of the nuts not fit for eating raw or reasted find their way into peculiar mixtures. It reminds one of the story of a speculator who for a long time had several barrels of salted cels on his hands. He could not find a customer, and everybody wondered how he would take his loss. One day the barrels were missing and the speculator was smiling Some time afterward the sausages that the merchants had for breakfast were extremely salty, but the speculator never thought i necessary to explain. The suspicion is carried by some to imported olive oil and vari-

to be used as a substitute for coffee, but there subtracting the Canadians, most of whom, probably, were Europeans.

is too much oil in them. Sweet potatoes sliced and browned make a better substitute. Whether any inventive cook will yet discover a use for this popular nut remains to he seen. Until then the younger part of the population must be chiefly depended on to consume the coming crops

A Remarkable Trade-mark Suit. The decision just rendered by Judge BLATCHFORD in the case of the COLLINS Company, argued before him in the United States Circuit Court, adds another chapter to the history of some interesting trademark legislation. The COLLINS Company is a Connecticut manufacturing concern, whose axes, edge tools, and agricultural implements are used in all parts of the world. They are stamped "COLLINS & Co.," the name adopted over fifty years ago by the original firm, of which the present company is the successor, and in use ever since. The right to the exclusive use of this name

upon the products of their manufactory has been steadily asserted by the COLLINS Company, and has been successfully maintained in the courts in numerous sults that have contributed no unimportant share to the development of trade-mark law. Among the earliest of these were twenty-three that were instituted against various English manufacturers. Subsequently nine American manufacturers were sued for branding their pro duets with marks designed to pass for the COLLINS brand, without being precisely identical with it, such as "H. COLLINS," "D COLLINS," and "COLLINAS Bros. & Co.' More recently, legal proceedings were fastituted against a German manufacturer who was flooding the Cuban market with tools marked "GOBBINS & Co." In all of these legal contests the Collins Company were successful. The frauds upon which they made war were punished by verdicts for pe cuntary indemnification, and their further perpetration enjoined. In 1879 the Collins Company learned that

OLIVER AMES & Son's Company of North Easton, Mass., one of the oldest and largest shovel manufacturing concerns of the country, were making a shovel for foreign markets which they stamped "COLLINS & Co.,' and labelled sometimes in addition "Manufactured by COLLINS & Co." and "Manufac tured and wastanted by COLLINS & Co.' The word "AMES" did not appear upon the implements in any shape. It was somewhat of a surprise to the Collins Company to learn of this infringement, since they were at the very same time buying shovel handles of the Ames Company for their own purposes They notified the AMES Company to discontinue the use of their name, but were informed in return that the AMES Company had been using it for twenty-five years, and claimed that they had thereby acquired a species of property in it and a legal right to

continue to stamp it on their shovels. In the suit that was then brought, the AMES Company sought to make a point upon the fact that the product for which the CoL-LINS Company were mainly noted and which they sold most largely was their axes, while the mark "Collins & Co." was chiefly used by the AMES Company for shovels; and they elaimed that the shovels thus branded and extensively sold during so long a period as a quarter of a century had built up a valuable reputation for them. If, therefore, the Con-LINS Company objected to the use of their name upon the AMES shovels, they ought to

have signified that fact long ago. This claim was conclusively met by evidence showing that the AMES Company had carefully concealed their use of the COLLINS brand from the knowledge of the COLLINS Company, which remained in ignorance of the infringement, incredible as it may seem, for a period of twenty-three years. The AMES shovels were packed at the factory so that the mark could not be seen, and the packages were exported unopened. None were sold for use in the United States. It also appeared that, although over 600,000 of the shoveis bearing the COLLINS mark had been sold by the AMES Company, they had

never listed this implement in their catalogue. The way in which the AMES Company first use the Courtes mark what peculiar. In 1849 the tools of the CoL-LINS Company were much sought after by the miners of the Pacific coast, and when the gold seekers went to Australia, during the mining excitement of 1851 and the following years, they took with them the high reputation of these implements. In 1856 an order for a supply of COLLINS shovels was forwarded to America, and was sent by the dealer who received it to the AMES Company. The COLLINS Company claimed that this order was meant for them; but the AMES Company filled it with their own manufactures. using the Collins mark. The shovels were shipped to Australia, and ever since then the AMES Company have had an extensive for-

eign trade in these implements. Judge Blatchford has given judgment in favor of the COLLINS Company, granting a perpetual injunction, with an accounting for damages, which are said to amount to a very large sum. The fraud perpetrated so long and successfully is not likely to prove a pay ing investment in the end. At the same time it is a question whether the damages legally recoverable will compensate the COLLINS Company, even in a slight measure, for the injury indirectly inflicted upon their reputation by the sale of second-class implements. as those of the AMES Company are represented to be, under their name. Such injury cannot be calculated with sufficient definiteness to obtain adequate redress at law.

# Population at the South.

Texas is the Southern State which has reecived the largest foreign immigration. In deed, it is the only one, except the border State of Missouri, whose population has made anything approaching a considerable gain from that source. Yet Texas has attracted a very small share of the Germans, Irish, English, and Scandinavians who have been coming over here in so vast numbers. Its total foreign-born population does not equal the arrivals at Castle Garden during three of the active months for immigration. How small its proportion is appears very forcibly when we compare its foreign population with that of a Western State-Wisconsin, for instance. Though Wisconsin has a total population which is less than that of Texas by 275,000, its foreign-born residents exceed those in the Southern State by nearly 300,000. More than a third of the foreigners in Texas, besides, come from the neighbor ing country of Mexico, while Wisconsin received from Canada only about one-seventeenth part of its foreigners.

The population of Texas, according to the census of 1880, is 1.591,749. Of these, 1,477,133. are native and 114,616 foreign born. The population of Wisconsin is 1,315,497, of whom 910,072 are native and 405,425 foreign born. There are in Wisconsin 184,328 natives of Germany, against 35,347 in Texas; 91,256 Swedes and Norwegians, against 1,393; 41,907 Irish, against 8,103; 24,914 English, against 6,528; 13,848 Bohemians, against only 2,669 in Texas. Indeed, taking out the Mexicans, there were only 71,455 foreign-born residents ous other articles One would suppose that in Texas in 1880, all told, while Wisconsin had the kernels might be roasted brown enough | nearly four hundred thousand, even after

But Texas has received from other States of the Union, and from Southern States almost entirely, about six hundred thousand of its population, while Wisconsin has obtained from other Northern States only a little over two hundred thousand. The inhabitants of the one, therefore, are still almost entirely Southern born, while the population of the other is one-third foreign, and the rest Northern born. Leaving out the Mexcans, Texas has less than sixty thousand more foreigners than Virginia, the two States having nearly the same number of inhabitants. Its population is just about as distinctively Southern as that of the Old Dominion-Southern in birth and Southern in its political ideas.

In neither of those two States is there any considerable population of Northern birth though Texas has drawn settlers from all parts of the South, while the inhabitants of Virginia are all natives of that State, with the exception of less than eighty thousand.

The statistics of population furnished by the census show that the South is holding its negro population, and that, great as the increase in the number of its inhabitants was during the last decade, an insignificant part of it came from abroad and from the North. The distinctively American communities are now to be found at the South only.

Christ's Doctrine Repudiated. We give place in another column to an argument in favor of free divorce, the most remarkable feature of which is the unqualifled renunciation of the principles set forth by the divine founder of Christianity, while at the same time, the writer assumes to be a Christian. "The rapt, ideal utterances at tributed to Jesus," is the phrase of this writer; and how, he exclaims, can a man "be a Christian without becoming a Communist in all matters relating to property, according to the teachings of JESUS and the practice of His early followers?"

Thus it is seen how modern Christians, so called, professing to believe in JESUS CHRIST, frankly repudiate His teachings and set up for themselves a new kind of religion suited to their tastes and wishes; and this they call

Christianity Had this kind of Christians been present in Jerusalem at the time of the crucifixion, they might have shown their antipathies against the Christ more conspicuously than they show them now, but it would only have been a difference in actions. The spirit would have been the same as now.

"Many will say to me in that day, Lord, Lord, did we not prophesy by thy name, and by thy name cast out devils, and by thy name do many mighty works? And then will I profess unto them, I never knew you; depart from me ye that work iniquity."

The sentence of LANGHEIMER, commonly known as Dickens's Dutchman, to only one year in the penitentiary at Philadelphia for his latest larceny, will please many people, not so much from pity for him as for pride in his reord. He is regarded as the champion jail-bird, and each time that he is discharged, rearrested, and resentenced he becomes a still more interesting character. He now claims to be 79 years of age, so that as the end of his present term will see him only 80, which is a vigorous maturity in Philadelphia, there is ground for supposing that he may be good for several sentences yet. And as, when he left the peniten tiary last May, the aged prisoner said to the incredulous Warden that he was never going back, so like assurances made next July will perhaps be equally fallacious. It is worth noticing that the last time he was arrested LANGHEIMER, drawing the long bow, insisted that his name was WILHELM ARCHER; but he was too historic a figure to decrive the magistrate. He is, in fact, a local institution; and it is to be feared that many would gladly see him finish his present term simply that he might begin another, and from a like reason would be eorry to hear of his death.

Read the letter in another column defending the idea of making ROBERT LINCOLN the Republican candidate for President. Mr. Lin-COLN is a square man. There have been much weaker candidates than he would make, and infinitely worse Presidents.

# THE PUBLIC BUILDING SWINDLE IN

## MAINE. What is Thought of Congressman Reed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOT I notice that Mr. T. B. Reed is making a great effort to force through Congress an appropriation of \$80,000 for a Pest Office at this place. Now, the long and short of this mat District want money to carry on the 1884 campaign as well as that of this fall, and every intelligent man of either party knows that fully three fourths of the approprintion is to be wasted and used for political purposes. Of course all officeholders and office seekers in the dis-trict will favor any appropriation to raise money; and all, of either party, who expect to make on contracts will go for any amounts for public buildings. I own half of one of the best brick blocks on Main street, three stories, most central, just the spot for a Post Office which every citizen would favor. It is 00 feet square and stands on a lot 72 by about 130 feet. I will agree to sell this property to the dovernment and put it in con-dition better than any Post Office in the district except Portland, all for \$20,000. One room in the second story is large enough for ten times the Custom House business done here. In fact, the Custom House business we did here fifty years ago has fallen to a mere nothing-\$40 to \$50 annually, at an expense of from \$700 to \$600. All we need is a deputy. The Collector lives to be miles from here. The deputy attends to what little there is to do If Mr. Reed had asked for \$20,000, double what we really need, we would not have kicked; but when we all k that he will be obliged to vote for at least \$50,000,000 of

other hold robberies, we will not quartly sobunt.

If our Congression of all parties don't know that the people are watching them, and that we know many of them are robbing us right and left, they had better open their eyes, or vengeance will come upon them like a thief in the night. I don't think President Arthur will sanction any of the grand steals unless he is entirely blinded to his future interests. Hoping there will be general protest all over the country from men of all parties, and that The New will continue to keep the black list before the people, I am, eir, your obedient servant,

### The Sale of Richard Cromwell's Lotate. From Land.

Prem Land.

The late Sir William Heatherde's Hursley estates near Windhester the autiting portions of which are about to be soid, have as interesting feature. For classed about 1000 from Sar Jearard Nagiver by a certain Mr. Richard Major, a man of areast fartune, the property was carried by his daugitter and coherens, Derettly, to Richard Cromwell, edges not of the Protector. This marriage, which hook place in 1640, was a very good thing for Mr. Major. The influence with Cromwell which if gave him process? It is return to Parliament as member for Southampton, and his appointment to the Pricy Council when Cromwell became Protector. Mr. Major reached the highest pinnacle of his dignity when his soir in law succeeded as Lord Protector, but lichard Cromwell's deposition and the restoration which followed seeined to have broken him down, and be died in 1600, at the entry are of fet.

Hursley was the only estate belonging to the denoised M. at the early are of fet.

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In the was the only estate belonging to the depose
better which the Government did not selze, in con
quence of its being selfted upon in wife and her issue
on the death of Dorothy Ground' in 1675, her eldes

riving son, Oliver succeeded to Hursley. When, i

S. Oliver Tommed It he son of Rehard and borrothy

### The Biind Elephant Kills Another Man. From the London Pines.

Yesterday morning July 3, while being attended to by one of the keepers named affree basis, the elephant called Blind Blit, in Myers's collection at the alexandra Palace, turned on the man, and after gering him with her tunks, trampled him to death. This is the same elephant which last week killed a keeper named Hughes.

From the Springfield Republican. Secretary Polger has called upon Director Davis of the New Orleans Mint to resign, on account of gross immerality.

POOR NAVY YARD MATERIAL

The Frigate Brooklyn's New Copper Worn

Rear Admiral Crosby, commanding the South Atlantic Station, has telegraphed from Rio Janeiro to Secretary Chandler that the frigate Brooklyn had to be docked because her copper was very much worn and many sheets entirely destroyed by corrosion. He said it would cost \$25,000 to copper her anew. In his reply ordering the repairs, Secretary Chandler said that the condition of the copper was astounding and almost incredible.

The Brooklyn was fitted out at the Brooklyn

Navy Yard about a year ago, and was newly

red then. In the Construction Depart

ment of the navy yard yesterday the assistant superintendent said that the news was surprising to him also. The copper sheets had been received from the Washington Navy Yard where they are manufactured by the Government, and had been put on at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by the regular workmen. As a rule, copper sheathing lasts from five to seven years. The copper taken off the Brooklyn a year ago had been on seven years. The only cause he could assign for the deterioration of the copper was that some iron had been mixed with it in smelting. They still had some of the copper at the yard, and it seemed to be of good quality. The Tennessee was covered with it three years ago, and when they repaired her after her accident four months ago the copper was found to be in good condition. He had known of one other instance of a similar strange destruction of copper. This was on the Lancaster, which was coppered at Portsmouth. Her copper wore out in one year while she was at Rio Janeiro, at the same station where the Brooklyn is now. He did not think there was any pecullarity in the water there to ruln copper.

In this port it would cost about \$11.600 to copuperintendent said that the news was surpris-

ruin copper.

In this port it would cost about \$11,600 to copper a vessel, and the old copper taken off would pay about half the cost. If a vessel's copper is in bad condition, worms will get into her timbers and cat her up very quickly in the warm climate of Brazil.

## A REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

WASHINGTON, July 14 .- The Cincinnati Comsercial says Secretary Lincoln has Presidential spirations, and adds, by way of comment, that boys will be boys."

Considering the bad luck of Mr. Halstead in commenting on public characters with reference to their becoming Presidential candidates, one would be led to suppose that he would by this time have learned to be prudent. Pronounce the name of Abraham Lincoln any where in the civilized world, and men bow a respectful recognition. Secretary Lincoln, the "boy," has done nothing that those having his feeling for his father need be ashamed of He has done nothing that calls for decided praise. But he has shown himself to be of the order of men who can be trusted. The Secretary of War, this "boy", whom Halstead sneers at, performs every duty well. There is no one connected with the Government whom Congress, as shown on repeated occasions, is more willing to trust with great and special duties than Mr. Lincoln. Persons who have watched the tendency of expression as to this, who know how he is held in the public estimation—for no special deed or particular thing, but because of the tenor of his official and private life—will not becitate to endorse the truth of this observation.

No one looks for scandals in the quarter where Mr. Lincoln's duty extends. It is felt that there exists no danger of any. In private life pure, in this regard possessing every virtue of his father, his public career, short as it has been, has furnished evidence of capacity for usefulness which entitles him to be honored. Mr. Halstead may live to take back his sneer at Abraham Lincoln's "boy." praise. But he has shown himself

## WILL ARTHUR STOP THE PLUNDER?

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Gen. Arthur has been strongly advised, by persons with whom he is accustomed to counsel, to veto the River and Harbor bill, but there is wanting evidence sufficient to justify the hope of a veto.

It is reported that Arthur will make the bill the subject of a Cabinet consultation before he decides.

The single fact that the vote on the bill was not a party one in either House—the Democrats being equally responsible with the Re publicans-is brought up to show why it will be safe for the President to sign the bill. If Arthur listens to this, and rejects the fact that the bill robs the Treasury of millions and gives them to unworthy objects, of course the

rives them to unworthy objects, of course the bill is safe.

Taking the River and Harbor bill, the Mississippi River appropriation, the public building appropriations, the naval appropriation, and numberless appropriations favishly bestowed for all sorts of objects, for all sorts of reasons, but chiefly because the money is in the Treasury—taking all these together, the present session will be without its equal for recklessness and extravagance.

It is in the power of Arthur to win substantial fame and secure a strong hold on the country by employing the veto. It would gain for him the title of Protector of the Treasury.

Is Chester A. Arthur the man for this 1

# The President of France Receives the Golden

From the London Daily Neics. Paris, July 2 .- M. Grévy's investiture as a Rnight of the Golden Fleece took place yesterday. The Duc d'Aumale awaited with a cigar in his mouth the Duke of Fernan Nunez, the other spousor, at the Eisabe gate. Neither godfather was in uniform. The seremony took place in the grand drawing room in which, at you distance from the President, stood M. de Freyeinet, Ger Billot, M. Wilson, and some intimate friends. Scho

Aveliano read the decree of numination, in which M Grevy was styled his Excellency.

Each sponsor next took an end of the collar. The
Duke of Fernan Nunez then said it was bestewed as a gage of high esteem, in the knowledge that He accept see would add to the instre of the order. On this th the nape of the neck. Some friendly and internal con versation followed. The Due d'Amnale was quite con President for voting against the repeal of the law pre

#### scribing the Orleans Princes. The Terrible Floods in British India.

From the Landon Times. CALCUTTA, July 2.-An eyewitness, in de soribing the late disastrous floods in North Travancore, gives a vivid account of the misery and destitution to which the population had been subjected. The west monsoon had set in early accompanied by fremen low storms, but nothing sprious was apprehended. On the night of the 6th alt, the inhabitants of the villages had all gone to bed, when, in the middle of the night, shrick vere beard from var ous houses, and in a few seconds i was discovered that the whole line of villages, extends for many rules along the river on either aide, had by

anddenly enguifed.

Houses situated far above the highest level ever ached by the floods were immersed, and the dunger was unknown to the sleeping minutes notil the destructive element was under their beds. In some cases houses had to be cut open through the rouf is rescue women and children. At Mallapaili, with the exception of five houses left standing all the rest are di stroyed. No property has been saved. Vast number have no houses to live in and nothing to live upon. The condition of things in the rainy season means an indiscribable amount of illness and misery.

#### A New Scandal in English Society. From the Lundon World

A cause effebre is expected to come before the aw courts at no distant date in a criminal form, which will relieve a noble family of high and ancient lineage from the dreadful incubus of an unfortunate marriage on the part of the present herr to the title, the invalidity

### Beath of the Inventor of the Hansom Cab. From the Landon Telegraph.

From the London Telegraph.

At his residence in Pulham coad, on Thursday, June 20, dust Mr. Joseph Alaysius diameon, well known in his carder years of manhood as an architect, but far more deiderated as the inventor of the cab winch bears his name. About the year 1850 or 1857 the brat vehicles of this hand were seen in the streets, and this time were of this hand were seen in the streets, and this time residues by trongs of hogs. Originally, the list some cab drivers seat was on the top, not on a perchibit the control of the long seat of the two seasons and the top, not of a perchibit the control of the long seasons are successful to the transfer of the long seasons are successful and the control of the long seasons are successful to the transfer of the long seasons may well remain but the analysis of the long of the long of the long of the long seasons may well remain but the analysis called the proof of the long of

### It Came High, but he Had It. From the Drummer.

A cortain young man brought his zellar ood down from the country to see the actita, three is all they were passing the conferiments, in section of in the window a placard learning the amount conserva-resum-\$1 per gal." Well, "said the young man as he walked into the saloon, "that's a pretty steep priors to charge for one gal, but, haria, I'll see you through, in matter what it costs. here's a dollar, water; so cream for this gal.

Taxar Passerty-Cramps, diarrhors, Asiatic cholers, and all bowel affections with Dr. Javne's Carminative Balsam, and you will chiam speedy relief, and promote a certain curs.—see

-Among the deliverances put forth by the

Free Church Assembly of Scotland was one agains miring the works of nature on the Sabbath day.

-The Christian at Work says that "many a widower has been made cheery and happy in his affliction by marrying his deceased wife's sistes."

—A Sunday sobool missionary found a

woman in Texas who told him she had a new Bible. He was pleased to find that the woman had provided herself with what he intended to give her. On looking at the volume he found that it was a copy of the life of one of the army Generals. The woman was so ignorant that she had not perceived the difference. -The venerable Mr. J. C. Lanphier, who

has for twenty five years had charge of the Fulton street noonday prayer meeting, is now within a few weeks of his seventy fifth birthday. He shows marks of advanc-ing age, but is as full of vigor as ever. Mr. Lamphier in rmer years was choir leader in the church on Market street of which the Rev. Dr. Cuyler was pasto -In Cairo, Egypt, there is a Mohammedan

theological seminary. The Rev. Mr. Mangasarian, a re-turned missionary, recently made the very large state-ment that in this seminary 10,000 students are from sun-rise to sunset studying the Koran. He says that every year vast numbers of missionaries are sent out from this school through Africa and eastern Asia seeking converts

-Some of the Hebrews of the tribe of Gad tute and dependent a condition as the refucees whe have recently awarmed upon our shores from Russia. There are about 100 of these Gadites in the party, with promise of more in southern Arabia, yet to be heard from. They say that their ancestors fied to Arabia before the destruction of Solomon's Temple -Some of the ministers of Philadelphia

have been criticising the Mayor of that city for his recent action in regard to the Sunday laws. He says the if they suppose they am going to entangle him in any controversy they are very much mistaken, for he has ne desire for thus gratifying their longing for notoriety. He further says that these gentlemen do not know what they are talking about when they undertake to be critics in the matter of legislation and the law. The Mayor regards it as a public misfortune that "every tom-tit of a lvine wants to attract attention as a denouncer of off cials and of political policies." He says that he goes to chais and of Ponuous positions.

Quaker meeting, where he is glad to say that there are none of those political harangues.

"One of the inhibitory 'General Rules'

of the Methodist Episcopal Church," says the Methodist, "mentions among the things not to be done 'the reading those books and singing those songs which do not tend to the knowledge and glory of God.' As a piece of church law to be enforced by pains and penalties, that rule with many others of its kind, has long since become obsolets. The manner in which the cultured infidelity of the age as embodied in its literature is treated among us has had its effect in very largely encouraging the use of just that kind of books which were most earnestly con-demned by our Methodist fathers. Dickens and Thack-eray, and George Ellot, and that class of writers, are the great teachers of thousands of Methodists—chiefly the young and susceptible, who necessarily assimilate what they read."

-The Rev. C. L. Thompson, D. D., was making a felicitous success of his pastoral work in the Third Presbyterian Church, Pitteburgh, Pa., but has re-signed in order to accept a call to Kansas. Pittaburgh is becoming so much of a machine shop that most of the old families who attended the churches within its limits have moved out of town. This takes much of the mem ership to the suburban churches, to the great disadvan tage of those in the city. Although the Third Presby-terian Oburch has a wealthy membership and a stately house of worship which cost \$300,000, there is a general feeling that, like certain other Pittsburgh churches, I has seen its best days. The pleasures of working in the growing fields which Kansas affords are far greater than hose incident on struggling along with a church whose copie are moving away.

-Candidates for baptism are not generally escorted to the water by an armed guard, in order to keep them from running away. An exception to the usual custom was recently made at Frankfort, Ky., in the case of about thirty inmates of the penitentiary, who had been led by the exhortations of Evangelist Barnes to see the error of their way and to repent. These converts rode in wagons to the river, the guards accompanying them with loaded rifles, and ready to pour a vel ey of cold lead into any believer who should take a no tion either to swim away or to run. The immersion was performed in enfety, and in as decorous a manner as was connistent with the extraordinary circumstances. The baptised brothern were duly returned to their place where Paul and Stine sang hymns at night eighteen cer

...The old game of "pussy wants a corner" is played by histograms who stand in corners of a room, each eager to occupy the corner vacated by some other one. They run with great alacrity, and as soon as a place is open, one of them bounces into it. "Pussy wants a corner" is sometimes played with great effect among the pulpits. For instance, the Rev. Dr. Hastings of the Presbyterian chareh in Porty second street, was called to a professorship in the Theological Seminary. To fill his place the Rev. John R. Paxton was called from Washington, D. C. This left an important Washington church vacant, to the which the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, D.D., was called from the Second Presbyterian Church of Indian apola. The Indianapolis brethren have now filled their vacant pulpit by calling the Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D.D., from the Fort Street Presbyterian Church of Detroit This leaves the ekief Presh terian church in that city with nt a pastor, and its people will have to look around for some other people's pastor until they supply their

need. Thus the vacaneies will be made each to be filled from elsewhere, and the pleasant rotation will keep on.

The Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., the Moderator of the late Presbyterian General Assembly has given lits opinion in regard to the much vexed Det aldean case on dancing. He says that if, on the records presented, the Assembly had acquitted Mr. Donaldson, it would have dealded that no dancing was wrong, how-ever aggravaced the surroundings. If the Assembly had sustained the action of the lower courts against Doualdon it would have decided that all dancing is wrong

however innocent the circumstances. Dancing is, as cording to the law of the fibureh, right or wrong accord hig to electmentances, that is to say, it is not right or wroning in their, here. A positive part of the case is that all through it the ronords were defective, not explaining the careametances under which Mr. Donaidson was consured and suspended. Dr. Johnson says that the church sension, the Presbytery, and the Synod all ought to be consuced for the defectiveness of their records. Meanwhite Mr. Donaldson's suspension stands until the General Assembly can have complete record from these three lower judicatories on which to take the case up again. This will take at least until May next, and may take three years. Brethren and sisters of the Presh terian Church are all this time left in a state of world uncertainty & to whether they ought to dance of not. Those who are fond of dancing are availing them selves of the benefit of the uncertain condition of the law, and are having all the fun they want. -The ôld rules and customs of book pub-

behers are to be revolutionized by a Protestant Episco-pal ciercyman named Spear, who resides at Beading, Pa. This enterprising and ingenious brother has prepared a wonderful book, which he says involves everything necessary to national education and reform. He says that the members of the Committee on Instruction of the Reading School Board have been seen, and that they will restainty recommend the adoption of the book in the schools of Reading. From this he sees the way clear to a general introduction of the book in schools every where He proposes to have one million copies rend; within a year. These will cost, according to his relnate, \$00,000, and sell for \$1,120,000, thus leaving a very handsome sum for clear profit. This profit he proposes to divide among ten shareholders one of these share-holders being the itending achieut mard. In order to do the fair thing all around, Brother Spear offers the shares at such prices as he thinks will make them one of the best investments ever offered in Reading or elsewhere He does not explain by what process the adoption of this book by the Reading School Beard will bring it into such iniversal favor that a million copies will be called for Nor does be show by what rules of practical arithmetic e can g t the work issued so cheap and sell it so dear, t may be added that Brother Spear's experience in chool book publishing and manipulation is not as an envive as that of some of the book drine which have for many years been in the business. -The Sunday schools which use the Inter-

untional Lescons will today learn something about "Suffering and Service," as recorded in Mark x 20-45 The time for the betrayal and death of Jesus was now drawing near. He and the discusses were on their way to derivatem. As they journeyed He tegan to tell the fithe things about to happen. Although He was clear able detail, the disciples tailed to grasp the ideacompletely were fames and John taken up with the throught of a coming kingdom of story, in which they should be personally plantous, that they maked prints rien to occupy places steam boulde. Him, on eather to In the most assured self-confidence these men decision themselves able to bear the burdens and suffering and their Mineter was about to experience could not grant such a request. The other ten were Repleased at James and John, and for a while there was some interness among the Brethren. Jenus then 23.6 them some most pointed nestruction as to the suff her were to endure and the service they should be must be no valuelectone strift for honor or fan reathers of His followers was to be in proportion mountity faith, and integrity with which they remists dissement and scorn, that He might save sinuers s they must follow in the path, forgetful of themselves, seeking only the bonor and glory. The golden text of this lesson is, appropriately, "The Son of man to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give ins life a ranged for many."